

Physiological Instrumentation

- Purpose: Familiarize ourselves with equipment.
- Procedure: Details (make it reproducible)
- Results:

-Linear Measurements (Lab Objectives)

mm	280mm (length)	260mm (width)
cm	28cm (length)	26cm (width)

-Volume Measurements

ml	100 ml (beaker)	90ml (graduated cylinder)
Liters (l)	0.1 liters (beaker)	0.09ml (graduated cylinder)

-Mass Measurements

mg	112610mg (beaker)	2014440mg (liquid in beaker)
g	112.61g (beaker)	201.44g (liquid in beaker)

-pH Measurements

A	2
B	6
C	11

-Time Measurements

Pulse rate after 15 seconds	17 beats/seconds 68 beats/minute
Pulse rate after 60 seconds	61 beats /minute 15.3 beats/second 15300 beats/millisecond

- Discussion: In linear measurements, we converted mm to cm by dividing the outcome by 10. In volume measurements, we converted ml to l by dividing the outcome by 1000. In mass measurements, we converted mg to g by dividing the outcome to 1000. In pH measurements, we measured each liquid in separate containers. In time measurements, we were able to count our pulse rate from seconds to minutes.
- Conclusion: Having knowledge of different metric systems is crucial for data collection.